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New and noteworthy Northwestern Plants.—V.

By C. V. PIPER

Arabis Whitedii

Perennial from a simple or more or less branched caudex, the tap-root rather slender: flowering stems one to several, usually few-branched from the lower part, sparsely and rather coarsely stellate pubescent throughout, but the plant greenish in appearance: branches erect, virgate, in fruit 2–5 dm. long: radical leaves tufted, oblanceolate or spatulate, entire or with a few coarse teeth, mostly obtuse, equally pubescent on each side, 2–6 cm. long, the margined petiole about equaling the blade: cauline leaves several, sessile, not auriculate, 2–4 cm. long, oblanceolate, obtuse, mostly entire: flowers white, at length forming racemes 2–3 dm. long, the pedicels 1 cm. long, spreading: sepals greenish, 3 mm. long: petals white, obovate, oblong, obtuse, usually faintly dentate at apex: filament narrowly triangular, broader than the anthers: stigma bilobed: pods striately erect, stellate, 2–3 cm., long, 1 mm. wide, the style short and stout, the seeds making prominent swellings: perfectly formed mature seeds not seen.

Type specimens collected at Wenatchee, Wash., by *Whited*, no. 1057, April and May, 1899; also collected by *Sandberg & Leiber*, no. 275, at Junction of Crab and Wilson Creeks, Dwylos Co., Wash., June 22, 1893. Nearest *A. Nuttallii* Rob.

Trifolium arcuatum

Stems one or several from a stout vertical root, erect or somewhat divergent, simple, striate, terete, nearly glabrous or the whole plant weakly hirsute, 2–3 dm. high: cauline leaves two or three, the leaflets elliptic or oblong, obtuse, 1–3 cm. long, usually shorter than the petioles; leaflets of the radical leaves shorter and broader, sometimes retuse; all minutely serrulate or the lower nearly or quite entire; stipules large, 1–3 cm. long, lanceolate, adnate for two thirds their length, entire or nearly so: heads globose, 1–3 cm. in diameter: flowers numerous, ochroleucous, soon reflexed, 10–12 mm. long, nearly sessile: calyx-tube campanulate, 2 mm. long, the anterior lobe about twice as long, the four others scarcely exceeding the tube, all linear-subulate, more or less strongly curved especially at the tip: corolla about 12 mm. long, three times as long as the longest calyx-lobe: ovary

2-ovuled : pod lenticular, 1-seeded, villous near the base of the style on the anterior face with long hairs.

Nearest related to *T. eriocephalum* Nutt. but with a very different calyx. Specimens examined :

WASHINGTON : Simcoe Mountains, *Suksdorf*, no. 270, 6 June 1884 (type) ; Blue Mountains, Columbia County, *Horner*, no. 278.

OREGON : Blue Mountains, *Douglas*, *Nevius* in 1874 ; Union County, *Cusick*, no. 943 in 1881.

Astragalus sinuatus

Apparently decumbent, a decimeter or so high, the stems 3 dm. or more long, somewhat zigzag : whole plant pubescent with short curved white hairs : leaves 4–5 cm. long, the petiole short ; leaflets about six pairs, 10–12 mm. long, elliptic, truncate or slightly retuse at apex, broadest just below the middle, attenuate into an acute base, very shortly petiolulate ; stipules small, deltoid-acuminate : peduncles axillary, about 6 cm. long, exceeding the leaves : flowers not seen : pedicels in fruit 4 mm. long : pods thick-walled, curved, stipitate, 3–3.5 cm. long, including the 1 cm. long stipe which is included in the calyx, turgid, rugulose, pubescent like the rest of the plant, sharply acuminate at apex, dehiscing for one fourth its length, the sutures not at all inflexed ; before dehiscence the outer layer of the pod becomes loosened in short sinuous folds along the dorsal suture.

Eastern Washington, without definite locality, Brandegee, no. 739 in 1883.

This species is nearest *A. sclerocarpus* Gray, but its very different leaves and shorter stiped pods mark it as distinct.

Solidago caurina

Stems 6–8 dm. tall, terete, sparsely puberulent with white curved hairs, or below quite glabrous : leaves numerous, lanceolate, sessile, scarcely triple-nerved, little reduced above, 5–6 cm. long, 1–2 cm. wide, entire or little serrate, acute or sometimes cuspidate, glabrous except the scabridulous margins, and the nerves beneath, which are slightly puberulent : panicle virgate, narrow, 1.5–2 dm. long, rather loosely flowered ; branches of the lower half or two thirds from the axils of slightly reduced leaves ; heads 4–5 mm. high, about 15-flowered : involucre glabrous, the bracts loosely two-ranked, lanceolate, not flaccid, broadest at base, acute, more or less ciliate with rather coarse hairs, the midrib prominent : outer bracts decidedly shorter : branches and peduncles pubescent with short curved hairs.

Klikitat Co., Wash., *Suksdorf*, no. 30, August 31, 1881 ; Cascade Mts., Wash., above Lake Chelan, *Lake & Hull*, no. 818, 25 August, 1892 (type).

Nearest *S. elongata* Nuttall, differing in its leafy bracted, less densely flowered, narrower panicle, and the stiffer broader involucre bracts which are inclined to be of two lengths.

Erigeron Leibergii

Perennial from a stout usually multicapital caudex, sparsely hirsute and glandular throughout : stems slender, 10–15 cm. high, erect or spreading, mostly simple and monocephalous : radical leaves tufted, broad spatulate or oblanceolate, 4–9 cm. long, 1–2.5 cm. wide, obtuse, entire ; cauline leaves rather many, oblong, usually acute, sessile, 1–2 cm. long : peduncle short : heads rather small, 6–7 mm. high ; involucre bracts linear, acuminate, not more pubescent than other parts of the plant, in about two series : rays pale violet, 20 to 25 in number, 1 cm. long : pappus simple : akenes hispidulous.

Mt. Stuart, Wash., 8000 feet alt., *Sandberg & Leiberg*, no. 810, 28 Aug., 1893.

This species is not very close to any described in the Synoptical Flora, nor does it seem referable to any of the numerous species published since then.

Antennaria latisquama

Apparently densely tufted from stout, subterranean multicapital caudexes, the pistillate plants 6–10 cm. tall : the staminate somewhat shorter : radical leaves lanceolate-spatulate, 2–4 cm. long, 3–5 mm. wide in the widest part, mostly acute, appressed pubescent on each side : cauline 2–4, narrower and more acute, the uppermost equaling or exceeding the head : pistillate heads oblong, 12–13 mm. long, 6 mm. wide, its bracts closely imbricate, the outer ovate to ovate-oblong, acuminate, lanate on the exposed parts, hyaline tinged with pale brown and pink, the inner paler, glabrous, linear, acuminate, all entire : staminate head broadly turbinate, lanate especially at base, about 8 mm. long, the dark-brown bract in four successively shorter ranks, mostly obtuse and entire : ♀ pappus of sparsely denticulate bristles : ♂ pappus not rarely branched, denticulate, not enlarged at apex : immature akenes glabrous.

Collected in Klikitat Co., Wash., by *Howell*, no. 417, May, 1882, and by *Suksdorf* near Columbus, 13 April, 1886.

Apparently nearest *A. dimorpha* T. & G., from which its taller habit and very different heads easily separate it.

Artemisia Suksdorfii

Artemisia heterophylla Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. II, 400. 1841. Not Besser. 1834.

Artemisia vulgaris var. *Californica* Besser, Linnaea, **15**: 91. 1841, and Gray, Syn. Fl. **2**¹: 373, in part. Not *A. Californica* Lessing. 1831.

Herbaceous perennial, the numerous usually simple stems in large tufts, 1–1.5 meters high: stems terete, coarsely striate, sparsely pubescent when young, glabrate: leaves numerous, mostly lanceolate, but sometimes broader, acute, entire or sparingly dentate or even lacinate, 6–10 cm. long, bright green and glabrate above, densely tomentose beneath with a permanent white tomentum: panicle pyramidal or elongate, 3–6 dm. long, the lower suberect branches from the axils of scarcely reduced leaves, the upper branches short and densely congested: heads cylindrical-oblong, small, 3–4 mm. long, 5–8-flowered: involucre pale green, shining, sparsely floccose, pubescent when young, glabrate: bracts obtuse, with a very narrow hyaline margin: flowers glabrous or with but few glands.

This *Artemisia* is common on the bluffs of Puget Sound and ranges from British Columbia to north California, apparently always in the immediate proximity of the sea. It has been distributed by Suksdorf under another varietal name that has already been used. The following specimens have been examined:

BRITISH COLUMBIA: Burrard Inlet, *Macoun*, 27 July, 1887.

WASHINGTON: Fairhaven, *Suksdorf*, no. 980, 5 July, 1890 (type); *Piper*, no. 2508; *Henderson*, in 1892; Seattle, *Piper*, in 1897; Montesano, *Heller*, no. 3976.

OREGON: Chetco, "by the sea," *Howell*, no. 147, June, 1884.

CALIFORNIA: Sea coast, Shelter Cove, Humboldt Co., *Boulander*, no. 6482.

Crepis glareosa

Perennial, tufted, with one to five stems from a stout caudex, 8–12 cm. high, sparsely white tomentose throughout, not at all hirsute: stems stout, scarcely striate, bearing one to three heads: leaves oblanceolate, 4–7 cm. long, usually deeply pinnatifid into acute slender lobes, rarely nearly entire: heads 2 cm. high, on stout peduncles about 3 cm. long; involucre of about 12 acute

hyaline-margined bracts, 10–12 mm. long, these pubescent along the middle with long curled white hairs, and tomentose at base : flowers about 15 : mature akenes cylindric, slightly constricted at the apex, not beaked, pale greenish or yellowish, 10-striate, not costate, 7 mm. long, the copious white pappus 5 mm. long.

Collected by the writer at Ellensburg, Wash., 20 May, 1897, no. 2704. The pubescence of the involucre is just that of *C. rostrata* Coville, but the present plant differs in its smaller size, its very different akenes, and in the absence of hirsute pubescence.

Dodecatheon viscidum

Whole plant even to the calyx and capsule viscid puberulent with stipitate glands : caudex short, bearing many coarse fibrous roots : leaves lanceolate or oblong, obtuse, entire, 3–6 cm. long, narrowed at base into a petiole half as long : scapes usually single, stoutish, erect, 3–4 dm. high : umbel one- to several-flowered : calyx-lobes narrowly triangular, attenuately acute, four times as long as the tube, about one half as long as the capsule : corolla reddish : stamens free to the very base, the flat filaments short and included in the throat of the corolla : capsule cylindric, narrow, 10–15 mm. long, tipped by a style of nearly equal length, circum-sessile near the apex when ripe.

Collected by the writer ten miles west of Spangle, Wash., 24 May, 1898. The specimens are in fruit, only a few shrivelled flowers being found. The species is nearest *D. conjugens* Greene, from which its glandular character easily distinguishes it. The plant was found on a grassy hillside in one spot only, and is apparently very rare.

Gilia Klikitatensis Suksdorf in herb.

§ Navarretia. Annual, erect, slender, strict, 5–20 cm. tall, the stem merely puberulent : cauline leaves frequently opposite, 1–2 cm. long, pinnately 5–7-divided into filiform acerose segments, these again more or less pinnately spinescent, puberulent, becoming glabrate : flowers densely glomerate in a single terminal cluster, rarely two or three, the heads 1–2 cm. in diameter ; bracts like the leaves but rather more spinescent, especially the caudal termination, the whitish rhachis more or less broadened and flattened, its dorsal surface and edges covered with soft retrorse white hairs, the segments merely puberulent : calyx-tube largely scarious, pilose, the unequal more or less spinose lobes and the veins greenish : corolla pale (lavender?), 8 mm. long, its slender tube equaling or exceeding the calyx-lobes, its own lobes obovate, distinctly

narrowed below : stigmas and ovary-cells always three : ovules solitary in the cells.

WASHINGTON : Klikitat County, near the mouth of Klikitat River, *Suksdorf*, no. 991, May and June, 1890.

OREGON : Waldo, *Howell*, no. 204, June, 1884.

This species is rather intermediate between *G. cotulaefolia* Steud. and *G. intertexta* Steud. but nearer the latter.

Phacelia lenta

Erect, stout, 2 dm. tall, densely glandular-puberulent throughout and sparsely hirsute : radical leaves oblong in outline, 5–6 cm. long, pinnately parted into about 9 lobes, these coarsely few-toothed, the stout petioles nearly equaling the blade ; cauline leaves few, similar, but short-petioled ; inflorescence a panicle of rather loose secund false racemes, 8 cm. long, by half as broad, the lateral racemes about 5-flowered ; calyx-lobes somewhat unequal, rather broadly oblong or oblanceolate, obtuse, ciliate as well as glandular, 6 mm. long : corolla apparently white, campanulate, cleft to the middle : stamens, pistil and capsule just as in *P. sericea* Gray.

Bare hills of the Columbia River, Wash., *Brandegee*, no. 976, May, 1883.

Very closely related to *P. sericea* Gray, from which its much broader calyx-lobes, looser inflorescence and glandular pubescence seem clearly to distinguish it. The single specimen examined is rather fragmentary.

Lappula arida

Perennial, erect, 3–5 dm. tall, branched above, canescently hirsute throughout, the pubescence mostly appressed : radical leaves linear or narrowly lanceolate, acute, attenuate into a petiole, 8–20 cm. long, 5–8 mm. wide ; cauline linear, 4–12 cm. long, 5 mm. wide, sessile by a broad base, all more or less hirsutely ciliate : racemes loosely flowered, 5–10 cm. long : calyx-lobes linear-oblong, very obtuse, 2 mm. long : corolla white, rotate, 10–12 mm. in diameter ; the fornicies broader than long, not retuse, short pilose : marginal prickles of the nutlets united at base, all glochidiate at apex, one-half as long as the width of the nutlet, usually more or less incurved ; the dorsal surface muriculate and with 6–10 centrally placed short glochidiate bristles ; inner face minutely hispid or muriculate, the scar central.

This species has quite the aspect of *L. ciliata* Greene, which is abundant on gravelly hillsides near Spokane. The latter species

has larger blue flowers, nearly smooth obcordate formices, and the nutlets smooth on the back.

The following specimens of the new species have been examined all from Washington: Ellensburg, *Piper*, no. 2676, May, 1897 (type); *Whited*, no. 325; *Elmer*, no. 385; Wenatchee, *Whited*, June, 1896; Peshastin, *Sandberg & Leiberger*, no. 595; Junction Crab and Wilson Creek, *Sandberg & Leiberger*, no. 277; Douglas County, *Spillman*, 27 May, 1896; Clemens Mountain, Yakima County, *Henderson*, in 1892; "E. Washington," *Vasey*, no. 419.

Mimulus breviplorus

Annual, the slender stems simple, or more commonly branched from the base, erect, 4–20 cm. high, minutely puberulent throughout, or nearly glabrous above: leaves lanceolate, rarely oblanceolate or ovate, acute, or inconspicuously few-toothed, narrowed at base into a short petiole, or subsessile, usually shorter than the internodes, gradually reduced above, mostly about 1 cm. long: flowers solitary in the axils on slender pedicels which about equal the leaves: calyx narrowly campanulate, somewhat constricted above, 2–3 mm. long in flower, 6–8 mm. in fruit: the short acute triangular teeth nearly equal: corolla pale yellow, tubular, 4–5 mm. long, the lobes short and rounded: stigma scarcely protruding beyond the calyx.

Nearest to *M. Pulsiferae* Gray, which has a much larger corolla, 10–12 mm. long, a style twice as long as the calyx, more conspicuously petioled leaves, and longer and more viscid puberulence. *M. Pulsiferae* ranges from northern California to Klickitat Co., Wash. *Flett, Suksdorf*. The new species seems confined to the Columbia plateau. It has been collected as follows:

WASHINGTON: Pullman, *Piper*, no. 1858, 3 July, 1894 (type); *Piper*, no. 1826, 15 June, 1894; Wawawai, *Elmer*, no. 774; W. Klickitat Co., *Suksdorf*, no. 203, Sept., 1883; *Suksdorf*, no. 485, 2 July, 1885; Ellensburg, *Whited*, no. 652; Waitsburg, *Horner*, no. 592; Blue Mts., *Piper*, no. 2440; Spokane, *Piper*, no. 2640 and 2764.

IDAHO: Juliaetta, *Sandberg, Heller & MacDougal*, no. 347, 8 June, 1892.

OREGON: Hood River, *Henderson*, in 1883; Hood River, *Mrs. Barrett*, in 1884; E. Oregon River, *Cusick*, no. 1195, in 1884.

This seems to be *M. inconspicuus* in part as understood by Greene, Bull. Cal. Acad. Sci. 1: 116. 1885; not however Gray's species.